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CITY ITEMS.

Iron City Commercial College, and National Telegraph Institute.

F. W. JENKINS, J. C. SMITH, A. M., } Principals.
ALEX. COWLEY,
Penn College Building, corner Penn and St. Clair streets Second " " " Odd Fellows' Hall, Fifth st. Third " " " Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

Arrivals for the week ending November 28, 1865:
A. Palmer Mailie, Morgan Co., O.
W. H. Blair, Fallow Field, Crawford Co., Pa.
R. Cunningham, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. V. Holmes, Rich Valley, Allegheny Co., Pa.
J. H. Flack, Pittsburgh, Pa.
C. Weiss, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. W. Cox, Hope Church, Allegheny Co., Pa.
E. A. Cox, do do do
J. T. Woodward, Chalfant, Champaign Co., O.
J. P. Butler, Wortemburg, Lawrence Co., O.
F. A. Lee, Sandy, Columbiana Co., Ohio.
S. C. Chadwick, Columbia Centre, Lick Co., O.
D. Shoup, Zanesville, Allen Co., Ind.
W. E. Leonard, Collamer, Cuyahoga Co., O.
W. D. Downing, Franklin, Venango Co., Pa.
W. S. Springer, Clinton, Allegheny Co., Pa.
J. B. Foster, Adams, Armstrong Co., Pa.
R. Collins, Youngstown, Mahoning Co., O.
J. A. Muthersbough, Lewistown, Mifflin Co., Pa.
M. M. Horton, Weil's Tannery, Fulton Co., Pa.
E. B. Spencer, Lenox, Ashtabula Co., O.
J. C. Watson, Huntsville, Logan Co., O.
O. R. Morrison, E. Springfield, Jeff. Co., O.
Harriet Riley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. Wolf, McClure Tp., Allegheny Co., Pa.
A. Huffman, Allegheny, Allegheny Co., Pa.
L. Warren, Bustonsburgh, Bel. Co., O.
W. Kiler, Clifton, Greene Co., O.
J. S. Forsyth, Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa.
J. M. C. Wilson, Yellow Springs, Greene Co., O.
D. Kirkland, Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. Ahlefeld, Ada, Hardin Co., O.
J. A. Green, Freeport, Harrison Co., O.
J. T. Moss, New salem, Fayette Co., Pa.
A. H. Neldig, Western, Linn Co., Iowa.
R. W. Moats, Jamestown, Mercer Co., Pa.
W. Porter, do do do
S. Mossman, do do do
D. S. Gillis, Kinsman, Trumbull Co., O.
For terms and information concerning the College, address JENKINS, SMITH & COWLEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Enlarged Commercial.

The appearance of the paper speaks for itself as unmistakeably as the appearance of Bates & Bell's windows, do of the trade inside the store. Call and see the immense stock of Silks, especially, which are now going off at very low prices. The store is at No. 21 Fifth street, and upon the ground floor is a magnificent cloak, sacque and mantilla room. Call and visit the establishment.

It is a Fact,

That more suffering, disease and distress, is alleviated by Coe's Dyspepsia Cure than by any other one medicinal preparation extant. It is infallible in dyspepsia, general debility, lassitude, weakness, no appetite, indigestion, and is an immediate cure for any disease of the stomach and bowels.

Sold only in Pittsburgh at Fleming's drug depot, No. 84 Market street.

Dry Goods.

Mr. Wm. Semple, of No. 180 and 182 Federal st Allegheny is constantly in receipt of invoices of goods direct from the Eastern markets whichhe continues to dispose of at remarkably low prices. French Chintzes, 25 cents, good fast colored Prints, 25 cents, good Country Flannel, 70 cents, and all other goods in proportion. Call and see him before the stock is broken.

Remember

McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Wanted.

A man of some experience, active and sharp, to travel and solicit business. A liberal percentage upon all business secured will be given, and a man of the right stripe may control a handsome income by proper exertion. Address Z, Commercial office.

Clothing

For the approaching winter. Overcoats $30. Business suits ready made of home and Eastern manufacture. Wm. Lasley & Co., 52 St. Clair Street. See advertisement in another column.

Look Here.

For a spendid present go to No. 414 Liberty street, opposite the new passenger station. J. C. Gracey & Co., is for a fine meerschaum pipe or a fine box of segars for your father, brothers or friends. They have just received a large assortment from the East, and will sell cheaper than any house in the city. Don't forget the place, No. 414 Liberty street.

Rheumatism Conquered

By Johnson's Rheumatic Compound. Messrs. R. H. Sellers & Co.—This is to certify that for the last sixteen I have been severely afflicted with rheumatism, often confined to my house and even unable to walk. Being in the postoffice about two months ago, Mr. Clark observed my crippled condition, and urged me to try a bottle of Johnson's Rheumatic Compound. I followed his advice, and now by the blessing of God and the use of half a bottle of your compound, I am free from all symptoms of rheumatism, and can walk without the aid of my staff as well as ever. James McDowell, Tarentum, October 25, 1865.

I have known Mr. Mcdowell for a number of years, and do not hesitate to vouch for the truth of the above statement. James Clark, Postmaster.

Try It.

There is no preparation equal to Sawyer's barbers' soap to keep the teeth from decaying, and preserving a sweet breath. Try it.

Winter Preparation.

If you want to keep your skin nice and smooth, during the winte r, use Sawyer's barbers' soap.

The Toilet.

Sawyer's barbers' soap. No lady who has ever used it will do without it. Every one who has tried it recommends it.

The Daily Commercial

TROUBLE IN THE FRENCH VINEYARDS.—A Paris letter in the London *Times* says that the extreme heat which prevailed during the vintage in France produced a curious result. The grapes being generally very ripe, fermented in the vats with extraordinary rapidity. A great portion of the saccharine matter had not time to be converted into alcohol, and in countries like Burgundy, where vine growers do not leave the wine very long in vat, fearing it may becomes hard and rough, the wine, on account of the saccharine matter remaining in it, will ferment for a long time in the casks. These wines will consequently require much care, not only from the danger of excessive fermentation during their transport while young, but even after they are lodged in the consumer's cellar. The excess of saccharine matter will render the wine liable to ferment at every change of weather, and if the cellar is not sufficiently cool, the fermentation may introduce acidity. There is no doubt that the wines of this year's growth are of excellent quality, but they will require great attention before they arrive at maturity.

ARTIFICIAL POULTRY HATCHING IN ENGLAND.—The hatching of poultry by artificial means is receiving much attention in England. The National Poultry Company have built a shed three hundred and fifty feet long and twenty feet wide, at Bromley, with accommodations for 3,500 breeding fowls, and a fattening house for 1,200 more. The lower rooms of the shed furnish a roosting place for fowls. Over these roosting rooms are those for rearing, about six feet in height. An artificial mother for chickens is furnished by an article resembling a small desk, the deeper side of which is open, while the sloping board is covered with a piece of sheep-skin, the wool furnishing a warm covering for the chick, which pushes itself under the board till it finds the wool snugly pressing against its back. There are also accommodations for other kinds of poultry, besides rabbits, pigs, &c., in the appurtenances of the shed. Artificial hatching is soon to be tried, but at present hens and turkeys are used as incubators.

HERE is a pleasant and authentic anecdote of the late J. F. Herring, the animal painter. A dozen years ago he painted a small picture for one of our best known dealers, and received a check in payment. The check was written on a slip of paper. "Pay Mr. J. F. Herring," and duly signed, but without the insertion of the words "bearer" or "to order," and the clerk of the Union Bank looked, doubtfully, first at it and then at the person presenting it. The artist noticed this, and demanded what was wrong. The clerk explained. "Don't you see its payable to J. F. Herring?" "I do," said the clerk. "Well, I am he." "How do I know that?" said the clerk. "Do you know what J. F. Herring is?" "Rather," said the clerk. "I've got the 'Three Members of the Temperance Society' at home." Herring was delighted. He seized a pen, and on a sheet of paper lying on the counter, dashed off a sketch of some horses heads. "What do you think of that?" said he, handing it across. The clerk paid him at once.—*London Star.*

IT would seem as if some of our philanthropists do not believe that the constant inhalation of sewage odors is unhealthy, but deem it rather the reverse. A portion of Mr. Peabody's noble gift to the poor of London is being expended in the erection of lodging houses near the Farrington street railway station, and these houses are being built upon the site of the old Fleet ditch, so that the foundation is laid upon a bed of sewage more than thirty feet deep. If this is not preparing for the advent of "King Cholera," it would be hard to say what is.—London paper.

Destitute Population of Washington.

Letter from Mrs. Swisshelm.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

WASHINGTON, November 2.

I notice in your columns, and in those of other Western papers, an appeal in behalf of the destitute colored people of this city. Mrs. Griffing makes it, is an excellent woman, but I think she rather misapprehends the extent of the evil and the class of persons for whose benefit the means she seeks must be expended. The ex-slaveholders—the present property holders of the District—are the class who must receive the principal benefit of her labors. On them the colored people depend for the first necessities of life, shelter, and these extort from them rents, in advance, which average the entire value of the p

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Reduction of Interest on Bonds.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

CURRENCY ISSUED TO NATIONAL BANKS.

Southern Demand for School Books.

IMPORTANT INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 5.

Interest on Government Bonds.

The bonds, compound interest notes and seven-thirties which will fall due or become payable at the discretion of the Government, amount in the aggregate to one thousand six hundred and eighty million dollars. These now bear an average annual interest of six and seven-tenths per cent. If they can be funded as they become payable at five and one-half per cent. per annum, the annual interest will be reduced thereby twenty millions. If they should be funded at five per cent., the annual saving of interest will amount to twenty-eight millions, and if the six per cent. which fall due on or before the first of July, 1881, which amount to two hundred and eighty-three millions, can be funded at five per cent., when they become due, the total yearly saving to the Government in interest will be about thirty-two millions.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday amounted to $1,625,38. The receipts for the week were upwards of nine millions.

National Currency Issued.

Three millions of dollars in National currency was issued last week from the Treasury to the banks. The total amount now in circulation is two hundred and seven millions. The statement that Secretary McCulloch and Hon. Freeman Clark, Comptroller of the Currency, are both in favor of increasing the National Bank circulation to five hundred millions, and would recommend Congress to increase it to that sum, is untrue. Both those gentlemen oppose any further inflation of the currency, and will advise Congress to keep the legal limit of the National circulation where it now is, viz: three hundred millions. There is nearly one hundred millions of this currency yet to issue, with which the South will have to be satisfied.

Southern Demand for School Books.

It is a singular fact that so great is the demand for schoor books in the South, that the Northern publishers, in order to fill their orders, are compelled to send a large amount of press work to this city to be done. In all over twenty-five presses here are engaged in printing their books. The prices charged for press work in Washington, are twenty-five per cent. more than in Northern cities. One retail dealer in school books here sold fifteen thousand dollars werth last month to Southern book sellers. Three-fourths of all that go south are sold to the negroes.

Southern Officers.

At present there are fourteen ex-rebel Lieutenant, Major and Brigadier Generals, besides a host of inferior rank, loafing around Washington, waiting for Executive clemency.

Wirz.

In the meantime, the miserable scape-goat, Wirz, in his cell in the Old Capitol, is repeating his *paler mutora*, and yetting by heart the *Miserere*, preparatory to execution.

Internal Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that any person, firm or corporation who shall manufacture by hand or machinery any of the articles exempted from excise tax by the ninety-sixth section of the Act of June 1st, 1861, are to be regarded as manufacturers, and liable to take a manufacturer's license.

National Banks Organized.

During the week ending Wednesday, four National Banks were established, with an aggregate capital of $850,000. Among them were the First Bank, Neinah, Wisconsin, capital one hundred thousand dollars; National Bank of Clarkesville, Tennessee, capital fifty thousand dollars, and Georgia National Bank of Atlanta, Georgia, capital five hundred thousand dollars.

Appointment.

Rufus Leighton, formerly of Ohio, has been appointed Collector of the District of Puget's Sound, vice F. A Wilson.

THE NEW GOLD COUNTERFEITS.

Muster Out of General Officers.

MONEY ORDER OFFICES ESTABLISHED.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

MORE PAYMASTERS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

Why Longstreet Should be Pardoned.

Copper Discoveries in Virginia.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 5.

The New Gold Certificates.

In consequence of the scarcity and costliness of bank note paper, the Secretary of the Treasury has purchased from the manufacturers what remains of the straw-tinted paper used for the first issue of postal currency, on which to finish the new Gold Certificates.

Muster Out of General Officers.

The order mustering out a large number of Major and Brigadier Generals, heretofore referred to, will not be promulgated until after the New York election. No reference, of course, to a candidate called Slocum.

Money Order Offices.

The following Western postoffices have been designated money order offices, by the Postmaster General: Illinois—Aledo, Carlisle, Monmouth, Wenona; Ohio—Owenville, Bryan, Chagrin Falls, Wauseon; Wisconsin—Janesville, Mineral Point, Chippewa Falls, Beaver Dam, Richland, Watertown; Missouri—Washington, Columbia, Gallatin; Michigan—Newaygo, Bay City; Iowa—Tipton; Kansas—Fort Scott.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

Gives evidence of having fully recovered from all the disasters which thickened upon it during the war. It is now running three daily through trains West, both by Benewood and Parkersburg, making the trip between Washington and Cincinnati in twenty-eight hours. The road never did so well before the war.

Paymasters Getting Nervous.

Officers of the Pay Department on duty here are getting nervous over the report that an order will be issued in a few days mustering out another batch of additional Paymasters.

The Reason Why.

The ex-rebel General Longstreet, who has applied for a pardon, urges as a reason for its being granted that his case is no worse, and in many instances not half so bad, as that of many others who have already been pardoned by the President. He claims to have treated Union prisoners humanely.

Mineral Discoveries in Virginia.

Extensive discoveries of copper are reported near Winchester, Virginia.

A high officer, who has been entrusted with the disbursement of large sums during the war, finds his accounts in such inextricable confusion that he will probably be forced to resign.

Incredulity Personified.

There is living on Martha's Vineyard an old man who has never been off the island, and the extent of his knowledge is bounded by the confines of his home. He has been told of a war between the North and South, but as he has never heard the din of battle nor seen any soldiers he considered it a hoax. He is utterly unable to read, and is ignorant to the last degree. An excellent story is told of his first and only day at school. He was quite a lad when a lady came to the district where his father resided to teach school. He was sent, and as the teacher was classifying the school he was called up in turn and interrogated as to his former studies. Of course he had to say that he had never been to school and knew none of his letters. The schoolmistress gave him a seat on one side until she had finished the preliminary examination of the rest of the scholars. She then called him to her and drew on the blackboard the letter A, told him what it was, and wished him to remember how it looked. He looked at it a moment and then inquired (he stuttered):

"H-h-how do y-you k-know it's A?"

The teacher replied that when she was a girl she had been sent to school to an old gentleman who told her so.

The boy eyed the A for a moment, and then asked: "H-h-ow did he know?"

This was almost a stunner, but the teacher suddenly recollected that he had told her when a boy he had been to school to a lady who taught him that it was how it's A?

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Official Report of Gen. Banks.

Admiral Porter Responsible for the Failure of the Expedition.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The New York *Tribune* publishes General Banks' report of the Red River Expedition. The document fills seven and a half columns. The plans of the Government, from the inception of the expedition, are fully detailed. The expedition was ordered by the Secretary of War, and by General Halleck, then commander-in-chief. The failure of the expedition is mainly charged upon the naval force under command of Admiral Porter. General Banks says the army was delayed sixteen days at Alexandria by the inability of the navy to pass the Rapids, and three days at Grand Ecore, giving the enemy time to concentrate. Admiral Porter meanwhile employing his men and boats in collecting cotton. In the course of the report, he uses the following language:

"In view of the published disputatives of Admiral Porter, it is proper for me to say that every position of difficulty in which the army was placed in this campaign, was the immediate and direct consequence of delay in the operations of the navy. During my long service, it has been an invariable rule of conduct, from which I have never departed, to forbear the expression of opinion or complaint upon the official action of others; but I feel it to be a solemn duty to say, in this official and formal manner, that Admiral Porter's published official statements relative to the campaign, are at variance with the truth, of which there are many thousand living witnesses, and do first injustice to the officers and soldiers of the army, living or dead."

"General Banks says the partial disintegration of commands was a cause of embarrassment, though not of failure. He refers to the inability of General Steele to form a junction with the main column. After the withdrawal of the Marine brigade before the movement was completed and the fact that Gen. A. J. Smith's command could remain but thirty days, every effort had the army reached Shreveport, it could not have maintained its position there. The only possible method of maintaining this position would have been to concentrate a force superior in numbers to the enemy, with sufficient time to pursue him wherever he should move, even if it took us to Galveston. This was suggested as a possible result of the campaign, but it was not embraced within the original plan, and was specially precluded by orders received from the Lieutenant General commanding the armies. He declares that the enemy was defeated in every encounter except in that at Sabine Cross Roads, on the 8th of April. This defeat is attributed to the loose order of march, and improper position of the cavalry and trains.

THE NEW ELDORADO!

GREAT EXCITEMENT ON DUNKARD CREEK.

GOLD QUARTZ IN ABUNDANCE.

Petroleum Almost Forgotten and Forsaken.

Interesting Particulars by 'Ziugaro.'

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MAPLE FARM, (DUNKARD CREEK,) GREENE CO., PA., November 1, 1865.

As the rich, mellow tints of Autumn glide almost imperceptibly into the sere and sombre hues of early winter; as the forest denizens, casting aside their gorgeous raiment in which of late they were so gaudily bedecked and gaily disported themselves, and donned their mourning robes for the summer that has just passed away, which seems loth lovingly to linger on the hill-sides and nestle in our valleys, only driven thence by the stern and threatening advance of Time, with his unsparing scythe, more destructive than the falchion of the sternest warrior—a startling discovery is made on Dunkard. Gold is found, and in abundance. In the hill sides, in deep and almost inaccessible ravines, in the smiling valleys, is found gold-bearing quartz of unmistakable richness. Quartz rivalling—indeed, it is contended, excelling—in richness, the world renowned mines and placers of California and Australia. The Autumn hues that decked and beautified the outer and visible world are surpassed by a glitter more attractive, found embedded in the bowels of these rugged hills.

For some weeks past it was rumored, that a rich vein of gold-bearing quartz had been found in the Keener well, on Robert Keener's farm on Rocky Run, a tributary of Dunkard creek. Many who had seen specimens told what were generally regarded as fabulous stories of its exceeding richness. Your correspondent was daily, almost hourly importuned to send an account of it to the COMMERCIAL, and some of the leading Eastern papers. I was unable to procure a specimen, and naturally concluding that my informants were unduly excited, steadily refused publishing anything about it, fearing to injure the real and established interests of the county and the creek by publishing the excitement. This increased, and of course my supposed remissness was frequently rebuked; but knowing that specimens had been sent and taken to Philadelphia and would be thoroughly and scientifically tested, I determined to be prudent, of course and await developments. The United States assayer's certificate a copy of which I hope to send you at an early day, set at rest all lingering doubts, while the specimens of the refined metal, "the gone thrice refined," furnished ample and conclusive evidence of the truth of the reports concerning it. Your notice of the discovery and Mr. Long's statement are correct, or nearly so. You certainly did not exaggerate.

On Meadow Run, also a tributary of Dunkard, a large and richer vein has since been found and tested. This is on a lease of the Wylie Meadow Run Oil Company, and is astonishingly rich. These places are daily visited by large numbers of persons who eagerly pick up from the earth every morsel of quartz or sand that contains or is supposed to contain gold. Owing to this I have been unable to procure any specimens for the COMMERCIAL that would be worth sending. I expect soon to do so. The large share in interest seem oblivious to the fact or slow to realize it that it is to their advantage to have specimens sent to the leading cities and journals of the country.

A gentleman from Philadelphia is at the Keener Well, sifting and washing the sand found in the sand-pump, and it is said they already have an ounce fifty pennyweights the way, for sinking a shaft. The Meadow Run Company have also been negotiating for the sinking of test shafts on their lease. Prior to the Keener Well the quartz was struck at 750 feet, and in the other at 965 feet. All specimens tested so far yield gold and gold only.

Let us take a retrospective glance. Since it has been demonstrated that it is really gold, every one commences with the early oil excitations on Dunkard, unlike the weary kindergarden, "Once a story, twice a story, three times a story, sir." I am credibly informed, and have every reason to believe, that the same or similar veins were struck in a majority of wells in this vicinity. Mr. Hare assures me they struck it at eighty feet in Wylie No. 1 or the Old Well. I forget the depth in No. 2 to Long, Hare & Co.'s Wm. Maple and others, state that it was found in the No. 3 at a hundred and sixty feet or more, and a much thicker vein than any of the late discoveries. Capt. Hazlett says he found a vein in the Gregg well, a hundred and forty feet, and a much thicker vein than any of the late discoveries. Capt. Hazlett says he found a vein in the Gregg well, a hundred and forty feet, and 200 feet, and his recollection is that the vein was six or seven feet through. He asserts that at the time he examined and spoke of it, it was richer than he had seen at Pike's Peak. Incredulity was, however, too strong, and the matter dropped. E. M. Davis says, in sinking a well at the mouth of the Creek for Messrs. Jacobs and Woodward, he struck a bluish rock, which, full of specimens, some of considerable size, to them for the purpose of having them tested. They were given to an engineer going to the city on boats to take to Pittsburgh. He exhibited them in so many crowds, and so many persons took specimens of the specimens, that his stock was exhausted, and he made application for a new supply, but the vein had been passed through, and, of course, he could not be obliged.

As early as 1861, when these discoveries were made in the Wylie wells, St. Clair and others, Robert Maple, Esq., the Grand Mogul of the Dunkard Oil Region, had his attention drawn to this matter, and applied various epithets, satisfying himself, but failing to satisfy others, that it was really gold. He at one time expected far more from it than from the oil, as appears by skepticism, and not unlikely the fear of ridicule in the event of failure, tended to destroy his nerve. The freezing out of the old well revolutionized every thing, and ever since (until within a month) absorbed the attention, capital, and energies of every man in the neighborhood.

This morning Mr. Harry Free, of the Bingham and Free well, (Haley's) exhibited to me, and others a very hard, close-grained substance of a dark color, thickly veined with a glittering substance closely resembling gold. It was at first thought, and confidently asserted, that it could not be gold, as the rock was not quartz, and this must be some base metal. However, it has since been pronounced black quartz, and the metal gold. Rumors of discoveries are multiplying, and of course there will be some mistakes and exaggerations. It is a fact, however, and established beyond the peradventure of a doubt, that quartz veins of uncommon richness and in paying quantities exist in different parts of this county, and will, in a short time, be worked with all the appliances that modern science can supply.

Oil speculators and sharp business men are daily on the wing, leasing territory, looking up former leases, and working themselves into the people generally, into a very excited condition. Visions of wealth that throw their former oil dreams completely in the shade, beset nightly the pillow of the seeming husbandman and his weary partner; while round the confines of their children, swim balls, operas, theatres, fast horses, purple and fine linen, fuss, feathers and other "articles too tedious to enumerate," composing the complete outfit of a first-class Elysium. *Petroleum!!* How are the mighty fallen! A few days since it might have stood against Tom Corwin for Governor, but now (with oil at sixty barrels full) and none so poor as to do it reverence. But I'll not desert thee. Oh! Petroleum! though thy former servants and worshipers have fled from thee afar, and now fall down and worship the Golden Calf, I'll not forfeit my allegiance, never, *never*—unless it pays better.

New wells are being sunk on the Bailey and Rees farms. Pumping is actively continued, and the production about the same, as when I last wrote you. No perceptible effect has been produced upon the oil business as yet, by the gold mania, though many of the leading operators are greatly excited, and are active in securing interests in the quartz. Many oil men have been for some time past, investing freely in *quartz*, but that was before the gold fever broke out and was owing to their not being able to see the gold. At over, your

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

Highly Interesting.

Bostonians Petitioning to Have Our Claims against England Suspended—How They Propose to Balance the Account—Foreign Laborers in Virginia—General Cooper "Turned Up"—General McClellan Offers to Take Command of the Papal Army—The New Gold Certificates—General Ortega Released from Custody—Explosion in New York—Two Persons Killed and Nine Wounded, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, November 5.—The *Herald* says: A petition to Secretary Seward is circulating in Boston, and has already received the signatures of five of the largest ship owners of that city, praying him not to press our claims on the British Government, for the depredations of the Anglo-rebel pirates. The petition states that when England becomes involved in war, which cannot be far distant, this position taken by the Government has taken in regard to the fitting out of rebel pirates, if allowed to stand as a precedent, will give us such an advantage that we can, by furnishing privateers for her adversary, inflict on her commerce, damage a hundred times greater than that she has allowed to be inflicted on ours.

Large numbers of Germans, Swedes, and Danes are pouring into Virginia, but the supply is not equal to the demand. The price fixed for their services as farm hands or laborers is $150 a year, with food and lodging, for men between twenty and fifty years old, and for women $100.

The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says: General S. Cooper, Adjutant General of the late rebel service, and ex or Major General in that service, who has not been heard from since the downfall of the rebel government, has made his appearance and applied for pardon, since the evacuation of Richmond, he has been leading a quiet life at his old residence.

The *Herald's* London letter says: It was recently reported that Gen. Beauregard had tendered his services to the Pope as commander of the Papal army now being augmented, previous to the departure of the French. A Paris paper contradicted this report, asserting that General Beauregard was a professed Protestant, and never thought of volunteering to defend papacy.

It is now learned that Gen. McClellan has had several interviews with Cardinal Antonelli, and he has offered himself as Papal commander, but the matter is not yet settled.

Gen. Ortega, who was arrested on complaint of Col. Allen, so-called emigration agent for the Mexican republic, has been released from custody.

A half past eleven o'clock this forenoon, an explosion took place in front of the Wyoming Hotel, No. 223 Greenwich street, shattering the front of the hotel and breaking nearly all the glass in the buildings opposite and along the square where the hotel is situated. Two men were killed and nine persons wounded.

A short time ago a guest of the hotel left a box as nearly full of gunpowder as possible, call soon and redeem it. The box was placed in the baggage room, where the explosion was caused, and attracted the attention of people a mile distant from the scene of the occurrence.

THE CHOLERA.

Filthy Condition of the Steamer Atlanta—No Panic in New York—Bad Condition of the Streets and Tenements—The Epidemic in Paris—Two Hundred Cases and One Hundred Deaths Daily.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The officers in charge of the steamer Atlanta report the vessel in a dirty and filthy condition. There were over fifty cases of cholera and fifty cases of cholera and five cases of small-pox occurred on board. The list of deaths shows the following: Three born nearly dead, and three dying six children. The following is reported by Dr. Walter, deputy health officer, in charge of the vessel: The vessel was in quarantine in London seven days. All the persons on board were as healthy as usual. She received 700 tons of coal by four lighters and steamed for Havre, where she lay two days, and received her remainder of coal. Everything clear at Havre. According to the statement of the Atlanta's surgeon, five deaths occurred between Havre and Southampton in consequence of starvation. The passengers who had the small pox are all convalescent. The Atlanta will be quarantined a month on her arrival here.

There is no panic in the city about the cholera, as the precautionary measures adopted are sufficient to fully guard against the epidemic. The only complaint is against the authorities that the streets and tenement houses are permitted to be so filthy.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says the cholera epidemic has reached perhaps two hundred attacks a day, with something like half that number of deaths. This is not at all alarming, and the season is now too far advanced to admit of much increase in the mortality.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Election in Charleston—Vote for Senator in the Legislature—Congressional Election Postponed—Explosion of an Engine.

NEW YORK, November 5.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 3d announces the election of Col. P. C. Gaylord, he receiving 1,198 votes to 952 for Gen. Schenfelle.

The South Carolina Legislature voted twice for Senator for the short term, with no choice. The question of Congressmen has been postponed from the 15th to the 22d.

An engine exploded on the South Carolina Railroad on the 1st. W. H. Suder, engineer, and two firemen were killed.

FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, November 4.—The pardon of John Overton, said to be the wealthiest man in Tennessee, has been received by his friends here to-day since Gen. Fisher, of the Freedmen's Bureau, refuses to recognize it or release him from custody.

Gen. Ortega, who was arrested on complaint of Col. Allen, so-called emigration agent for the Mexican republic, has been released from custody.

A half past eleven o'clock this forenoon, an explosion took place in front of the Wyoming Hotel, No. 223 Greenwich street, shattering the front of the hotel and breaking nearly all the glass in the buildings opposite and along the square where the hotel is situated. Two men were killed and nine persons wounded.

A short time ago a guest of the hotel left a box as nearly full of gunpowder as possible, call soon and redeem it. The box was placed in the baggage room, where the explosion was caused, and attracted the attention of people a mile distant from the scene of the occurrence.

FENIANISM IN CANADA.

Manifesto to the Orangemen—Complicity of Government Officials with the Fenians.

NEW YORK, November 5.—The *Herald* has the following dispatch dated Toronto, C. W., November 4th: The ex-Grand Master of Orangeism, Gowan, has issued a manifesto, declaring that the Fenians are coming, and calling the orangemen to arms. The Orange organ, the *Watchman*, declares that it has positive information of a contemplated invasion of the Province, six hundred armed men are now in Toronto. Numbers of the Government are fraternizing with the Fenians, and the Premier winks at the contemplated attempt to tear the Provinces from the British connection. The Fenians drill in Toronto at night.

From Savannah.

NEW YORK, November 5.—The steamers Weybosset and Idaho, arrived from Savannah on the 1st, the former on an outward passage. On the 27th ult., off Cape Hatteras, she saw a steamer blow up with a terrific explosion. She ran down to the spot and found only wreckage, the craft, and fragments of boxes, bales, &c. The wreck was pointed, bluffs, and seemed a small sized river steamer, used as a transport. A bark which was near, is supposed to have taken off all on board. The military authorities have reorganized the government of Savannah as to Mayor and Councils.

Georgia Convention.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., November 4.—In the Convention, yesterday, an ordinance has been the State ratifying the amendment to the Constitution, and abolishing slavery. The new constitution was discussed during the remainder of the day. In the morning session of the Convention to-day, the constitution again came up for discussion. In the afternoon a resolution was unanimously adopted, asking the President of the United States to grant a pardon and restore his property to Commander Tattnall.

A postoffice agent is here from Washington, arranging for the resumption of the Georgia mails.

In the Convention to-day, an ordinance was adopted, declaring it the duty of the Legislature to provide for the widows and orphans of Georgia soldiers, and for disabled soldiers, and ratifying the acts of guardians, trustees, &c., during the war. A resolution was adopted, asking the Provisional Governor to order the formation of one or more military companies, in each county, under the approval of the President. A resolution was adopted, declaring that, in the opinion of the Convention, the time for a general amnesty had arrived. The Repudiation Ordinance is the special order for to-morrow.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 5.—The Clipper Cotton Factory, three miles from the city, destroyed yesterday morning, was owned by William E. Hooper & Sons. The loss is estimated at nearly $150,000 and the insurance at $50,000, of which $30,000 is in Hartford companies and $20,000 in Massachusetts companies.

The Tennessee Commerce of Nashville and Memphis, Governor Brownlow, and members of the Legislature had a grand banquet at the St. Cloud Hotel last night. Speeches were made by Governor Brownlow, Hon. Jordan Stokes, Neil S. Brown, Judge Brien, General Sheridan, Hon. Horace H. Harrison, Hon. J. M. Nashville, Matt. Brown, and others. The festivities were prolonged until four o'clock this morning.

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From Bull Match.

NEW YORK, November 5.—The last great

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Our National Finances—Large Receipts at the Treasury Department—Reduction in the Bank Circulation—National Bank Circulation—Gold Certificates—The Wirz Case Not Yet Settled—Sickness Among the Troops—Department Clerk—Lady Clerks to be Discharged.

WASHINGTON, November 5.—The receipts at the Treasury Department are just now unprecedentedly large. The internal revenue has yielded, since the first of July last, upward of one million of dollars per day, and there is every reason for believing that the aggregate receipts for the present fiscal year will exceed four hundred millions of dollars. Then we have the revenue from customs, which, during the recent months of August and September, produced upward of forty-six and a quarter millions, in coin, and which is now producing a large sum. During the first twenty days of October, the receipts from customs at the four principal seaports were:

New York	$8,121,68 85
Boston	854,167 37
Philadelphia	312,910 92
Baltimore	17,310 65
	$9,388,301 99

The returns received at the Bureau of Internal Revenue show a reduction of State bank circulation, which was returned as follows:

April, 1865	$149,122,121 95
May, 1865	142,571,558 76
June, 1865	90,805,773 33
July, 1865	85,918,401 69

Subsequent reports, not completed, show the reduction of State bank circulation to be still progressing.

The national banks had in circulation, according to the monthly abstract of Mr. Comptroller Clark, on the 1st of November, $171,321,845. Their profits during the preceding quarter were $32,250,273 08.

The issue of gold certificates will probably begin in this city to-morrow. No more fractional currency will be furnished the Northern market at present. About one million dollars of fractional bills will be sent South to supply the pressing wants.

The findings in the Wirz case are still under advisement by the President. The prisoner is very weak and cheerful, although anticipating the death penalty.

There is much sickness among the troops in Virginia and along the Mississippi river. The troops complain of poor rations.

The general order from the War Department, mustering out about one hundred thousand officers and volunteers, will probably not be promulgated until after the elections.

The Rebel Colonel Ansel, formerly of the United States Marines, is out with an expedition of fifty men after the leaders of the late outlaws.

The Department clerks are indignant at the extra hour reform. They loaf at their desks, doing no more work in seven than formerly in six hours.

An Indian delegation is stopping at the National.

An order has been issued by Secretary Harlan notifying the lady clerks in the Patent office that their services will be dispensed with after the 30th inst., as the building is required for other purposes. The position of lady clerks, writing for the Department outside is unchanged.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, November 5.—One thousand and thirty bales of cotton passed up for St. Louis, four hundred and twenty for Evansville, and five hundred and seventy for Cincinnati. Two barges containing twenty four hundred bales of hay were sunk by a land slide, forty miles above Memphis on Wednesday last. The loss was twenty-one thousand dollars. The Memphis cotton market is very dull, at from forty-seven to fifty-two.

Steamers Arrived at New York.

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The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1865.

Weekly Commercial.

CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL is the cheapest and one of the best papers published in the country. It contains thirty-six columns of reading, embracing all the current intelligence, reading for the family, complete market reports, and the latest news up to the hour of going to Press. It is issued every Saturday at $2 a year to single subscribers, or $1.50 to clubs of twenty. Now is the time to subscribe.

ADVERTISEMENTS ON THE FIRST PAGE.—*Advertisements, displayed or otherwise, will be inserted on the first page of the* COMMERCIAL, *at the rate of one dollar per square for each insertion. The advantages of advertising on this page will be readily perceived.*

THE ENLARGED COMMERCIAL.

In fulfillment of our promise of a few days since, and in response to a necessity long felt, the COMMERCIAL this morning appears permanently enlarged, the addition to its size being equal to ten columns of matter. For some time we have not been able to do justice either to our readers or advertisers, the demands on our columns by both classes of patrons giving rise to a problem which we have solved by enlarging our borders to a size which we trust will place us beyond the danger of a similar state of things hereafter.

Eighteen months ago, when we increased the size of the COMMERCIAL one fourth, we flattered ourselves we had provided for every contingency, if we had not exceeded the line of prudence. Our object from the outset has been to publish in Pittsburgh a journal that would compare favorably with the journals of other cities, one that would be creditable to this great manufacturing centre; and while we counted on growing with the patronage and demands of the public, we did not anticipate that either the one or the other would so soon require us again to extend our efforts. We are free to confess, however, that this is a kind of disappointment which we bear with philosophic cheerfulness, and we are grateful to our friends for the opportunity of making the trial.

The COMMERCIAL is now the largest daily paper in the State, and though probably the most recently established, its success has been excelled by none. We think that, under all the circumstances, its growth has been little less than remarkable, and the position it has attained affords not only gratifying evidence on this point, but insures its permanent prosperity. This implies a pledge on our part to remit no effort in the future to make the COMMERCIAL acceptable to the public and worthy of the liberal and growing patronage bestowed upon it. Without indulging in any new promises, we shall continue to spare neither labor nor expense to obtain the earliest and fullest intelligence from all points of interest, to give the fullest and most reliable reports of the markets and local affairs,—and to this end we shall continue to use the telegraph with a liberality not excelled even by the metropolitan press; to employ correspondents and such other agencies as will enable us most completely to realize the object of our ambition, which is to make the COMMERCIAL worthy of the liberal support and warm favor of all who seek a thorough and reliable daily journal.

Although in the future, as in the past, the COMMERCIAL will, in a special manner, be devoted to the interests of Pittsburgh, it will continue to be a Pennsylvania and Union paper, promoting the interests of labor, intelligence, and public and private virtue with whatever of influence it can command or power it can exert. Rising above mere party aims and influences, chained to no one idea, the organ of no sect or party, but believing in Freedom and Progress, and devoted only to truth, the COMMERCIAL will treat all public questions and express its views of public men in an independent and liberal spirit. To the present National Administration and the Union cause it will give a hearty though not servile support.

—We avail ourselves of the present occasion—the new era, as we esteem it, in our existence—to express our hearty thanks for the patronage we have received, and to ask not only for its continuance, but that our friends join us in the effort we are about to make to extend the circulation of the COMMERCIAL. We are vain enough to think that it deserves success, and that we have a right to the hearty co-operation especially of the business community.

The advantages which the COMMERCIAL offers to advertisers, as a medium for communicating with the public, have no equal here, its circulation being not only much the largest, but of a description that admits of no comparison. Those who are disposed to keep abreast of the times in which they live, we feel confident of enrolling among our advertising patrons. The list is already large,—having made room for more, we are sure of an almost indefinite increase.

—With sails all set and a favoring breeze, the COMMERCIAL takes its new departure.

PENNSYLVANIA IN THE CENSUS.

In area or extent of surface Pennsylvania ranks with New York, Louisiana, and Tennessee, having 46,000 square miles, equal to about 214 miles square. There are sixteen States larger than ours; Texas is five times as large. In population Pennsylvania stands second, New York being above it. It was second in 1790, Virginia being above it. New York was then fifth; Virginia is fifth now. In the census of 1810 and of 1820, Pennsylvania was third, both New York and Virginia being above it. The population in 1860 was three millions.

In the production and manufacture of iron Pennsylvania takes the lead of all the States, producing more ore and making more pig metal and more bar iron than all the other States together. Sixty-two and a half per cent. of the entire amount is made in this State, and fifty nine per cent. of the value. Ohio comes next in the articles of ore and pig metal, and New York in bar and rolled iron. Neither of them, however, produces a fifth part as much as our State. In steam engines and machinery, New York greatly outstrips us. Massachusetts did, also, in 1800. Ohio and New Jersey increased in this department, in the decade, faster than Pennsylvania. Massachusetts held off a little. New York increased less than this State.

In bituminous coal the State is not so much beyond others as in iron. In anthracite she is alone, except a small quantity in Rhode Island. Ohio, Illinois, Maryland, and Virginia together yield about as much bituminous coal as Pennsylvania—about seventy millions bushels. The anthracite is ten millions tons.

In sawed and planed *lumber*, Pennsylvania stands next to New York, having gained 46 per cent. since 1850, while New York lost during the decade. Michigan ranks next to this State, the aggregate value, in 1860, being seven millions, while that of ours was over eleven.

Our State holds her position pretty well, too, on the score of *flour and meal*. But new she has many competitors. New York and Ohio are the only two ahead of her yet, but at the rate of increase in the two States, the next census will show four of them above us.

In manufactures of *cotton goods* she is pretty well, being quite in advance of New York, and exceeded by only three Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. Massachusetts makes nine times as much as Pennsylvania. Ours is about twelve millions dollars worth. The value of *leather* made in the State is somewhat more. New York alone is above this; Massachusetts is next below us, but not much below.

There are two remarks to make on this study. *It may surprise some of our readers to find that the quantity and value of the anthracite coal mined east of the mountains so greatly exceeds that of the bituminous taken out on the western side, and it may surprise still more to learn that the values, respectively, of the pig iron, the bar iron, the anthracite coal, the lumber, the cotton goods, and the leather are nearly equal, not varying far from twelve millions of dollars each, the leather being the highest of all.*

By some strange forgetfulness or oversight, *glass* is not named in the census.

PITTSBURGH—IS IT A HEALTHY CITY?

At the present moment, owing to ominous warnings of evil which reach us from distant lands and from our own shores, it is an inquiry of importance to all, and an anxious solicitude with many to learn, if possible, if this is a healthful location for residence. In order to arrive at a satisfactory solution of this urgent question, it is necessary to obtain some positive information of the sanitary condition of our city.

For years back there has been the most pleasing assurances presented to the inhabitants, in the prevalent belief, founded on what premises we know not, that epidemic diseases never flourished, and endemics enjoyed no sway, within our city limits. This agreeable impression has lulled those most deeply concerned to false security, and even prevented an interrogatory on the subject. The time has now arrived when it must be determined, by such data as can be obtained, whether this is truly a fact or merely a comfortable and blissful ignorance. It is an unhappy position, to be placed as the disturber of a comforting belief and the assailant of a favorable prejudice, especially when under these lie the weighty interests of trade and finance, yet we consider a correct knowledge of this question of so vital a character, as to demand an investigation in order that, if found necessary, a timely and adequate remedy may be at once applied.

In pursuing the subject in hand, we encounter the almost total want of provision by law for sanitary regulation in our municipal arrangements, that we have frequently spoken of, but on which we shall no longer dwell, lest we might forsake the amiable mood, and research be obscured by the clouds of vituperation.

Fortunately, we have presented to us the transactions of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, sixteenth annual session, 1865, a neat volume of nearly 300 pages, containing a great deal of information to the professional reader, and not a little in which we are particularly interested. We therein learn that after a long lapse of time, a medical society has been organized in our county, which has sent its representatives to the State society, and delegate to the National Association, all showing an unmistakable sign of earnest progress.

An interesting report of Allegheny county was furnished by R. B. MOWRY, M. D., who has expended a good deal of care, and a man can do as much in this time as he formerly could in ten or in twelve hours. This, in respect to many kinds of work, is undoubtedly true. But the conclusion drawn from this, that he ought to receive the same pay for it, is incorrect. This would be giving to him the whole and to the employer none of the advantages arising from the use of machinery, whereas it should be shared between them. Transportation from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh has cost six cents a pound. The locomotive now moves the train the distance in a day which it took the team and the hack horse twenty days to traverse. Would it be just and right to charge the same price for transportation now as formerly? No. The benefit of the improvement must be divided partly between the shipper and transporter, and partly diffused through the general community. The same is true of agricultural implements, planing machines and every other improvement to facilitate labor.

The tendency of the movement which we have referred to is to discontinue the day's work system altogether, wherever it can be done, and to introduce the piece system, which is obviously the just one. Then the man who does as much work in eight or in six hours as another with the same facilities does in ten or twenty, will get as much for it. And then the hour system, with its disputes, and its abuses, and its wrongs, will go into disuse generally, as it has already in many trades.

A NEW GOLD REGION.

On the first page of to-day's COMMERCIAL will be found further particulars relating to the discovery of a valuable gold quartz vein in Greene county. It would seem from our correspondent's statement that this quartz vein has been met with in nearly all of the wells sunk on Dunkard Creek and its tributaries, but that the substance was universally believed to be yellow pyrites, or sulphuret of copper and iron. It is claimed by ROBERT MAPLE and Captain HAZLETT that in the sinking of the Wylie and Glyde oil wells they discovered this substance, and they satisfied themselves it was gold, but fear of ridicule if it should prove not to be gold prevented them from making the discovery public. The discovery of the vein, some three feet thick, in the Keener Well, at seven hundred feet deep, was made know by the Superintendent of the Amber Oil Company, of Philadelphia, who own the lease of the Keener Farm, comprising seventy acres. Mr. F. W. CORINTH, one of the directors of the company, paid a visit to the well, and secured different specimens of the quartz, with which he returned to Philadelphia, in order to have them scientifically examined. Mr. CORINTH called at the office of the COMMERCIAL on Saturday, and exhibited five different specimens of the quartz and a piece of pure gold nineteen and one-fourth karats fine, the result of an assay made by the Assayer at the Philadelphia Mint. Mr. CORINTH had some difficulty in persuading the officers of the mint to assay the quartz, and they at first tossed back to him his specimens, informing him they were pyrites. But having had an assay made by a scientific gentleman of other specimens, he knew exactly what would be the result of the assay at the mint. He succeeded in having the specimens assayed at the mint, and has now in his possession the certificate of the Assayer, showing the gold obtained therefrom to exceed in richness the metals of California and Australia. He has also other papers to prove that the specimens of quartz were taken from the Keener Well.

Mr. CORINTH is satisfied, from personal observation, that the value of the quartz vein underlying Greene county, estimating that it yields as richly as the specimens already obtained would indicate, is sufficient to liquidate the National Debt. The discovery is creating great excitement among the inhabitants of Greene county, and the old familiar legend of the hidden silver mine once worked by the Indians who inhabited the neighborhood, is daily repeated to anxious inquirers. While the developments already made are satisfactory as to the presence of the auriferous metal, the people are in a quandary how to get it out. The Amber Oil Company design putting down a shaft, twelve by fourteen feet, to a depth of seven hundred feet, which can be done in twelve months; at least the Superintendent of the oil well, who is an English miner, and who is familiar with the strata passed through, feels confident he can sink a shaft in that time.

Our trustworthy correspondent, "ZINGARO," will keep the readers of the COMMERCIAL advised of all movements and developments in the new Eldorado.

OPERA WEEK.

Opera week opens this evening with "Ernani," and there is at this moment the most absolute certainty of every seat being taken. We understand that on Saturday, even, by far the largest share of the seats were eagerly secured, and no doubt what remain unsold will be disposed of early to-day. The company, we are assured, are in excellent condition, and fully prepared to render opera week a complete success.

THE election of Governor PERRY to the United States Senate, from South Carolina, we don't think is anything to rejoice over. That gentleman is evidently a crooked stick, and of not much account. He has succeeded, however, in getting his bread buttered tolerably thick, but it is somewhat doubtful whether he eats it this winter in the Senate. In his message to the Legislature, he undertakes to argue away the test oath, and doubts whether there is a man in South Carolina who can take it "without committing perjury." In addition, he argues for the payment of the rebel debt, which President JOHNSON holds to be the unpardonable sin, so far as reconstruction goes. So Mr. PERRY may as well prepare to remain out in the cold.

IT IS interesting to note that, according to *La Patrie*, good French authority, Mr. SEWARD "submitted to the Imperial Government" of France "in the most reserved terms, the objections" which the United States had to the project of "recruiting in Egypt and sending to Mexico a new corps of black troops," and that, according to the same authority, the plan has "since been given up." But two thousand Australians are to be sent out. Out of this grew the report that created such a sensation abroad that President JOHNSON had caused notice to be given that the United States "would not permit France to land more troops in Mexico!" We hope Mr. SEWARD will protest against the Australians also.

IT IS some time since the Democratic party hereabouts renewed its professions of support of the policy of President JOHNSON. We venture to suggest that it does not become the peculiar supporters of the President to be so backward at a moment when he is taking a firm position relative to vital ideas and measures,—for instance, the to-tal abolition of slavery, the repudiation of the rebel debt, ultimate equal suffrage, and immediate negro testimony. This is no time to flinch.

TO-MORROW elections take place in New York, New Jersey and Maryland. In New York, all the State officers, excepting Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and the Legislature, will be chosen. In New Jersey, the election is for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Legislature. In both States the Republicans are quite confident of success. In Maryland, the election is for local officers. In the Second District, a member of Congress is to be elected in place of Mr. WEBSTER, resigned. JOHN L. THOMAS, the Union candidate, has no opposition.

A SHIP LOAD of cholera in New York bay is not a pleasant thing to contemplate—but there it is. A city full of the same sort of thing will not be the most agreeable object in the world to look upon—nevertheless it is just as likely to be a fact as almost anything imaginable. Like a fire in a rotten row, when once it breaks out it will go through, and there is no knowing to what it will communicate. But a fire in a rotten row is nothing to the cholera in a city so abominably filthy as Pittsburgh.

A Remarkable Case of Dislocation.

John W. Forney writes to the Philadelphia *Press* that the athletic effort to outbid the Republicans in supporting the restoration policy of President Johnson has broken the back of that once gigantic party. He says, and he should know something about it, "The attempted transformation has been punished by a fatal dislocation. The ground and lofty leaper, making a false yet fearless spring, has fallen on his head. Had the kind professions of the Democracy been freely tendered to Mr. Lincoln and to the Republic, when it was struggling in the fatal folds of the Lascoon of the slave rebellion, they would have saved millions of treasure and thousands of lives. Their value now is in exact proportion to their sincerity.

late a lieutenant in the ...erating for oil in Oakland, ... arrested on Sunday last, ...ingly, charged with horse ... was found in his posses...

PERSONAL.

—The late Lord Palmerston, it is said, did not possess the admiration of Queen Victoria. It is stated that on more than one occasion the Queen rebuked him for attempting to get along with government without her consent, or at least without consulting her. It is asserted that after a very severe overhauling from Her Majesty, he recognized Napoleon's *coup d'etat*, without authority from either Queen or Cabinet. The Queen indignantly demanded an explanation, and Palmerston coolly replied by renewing his dispatch or recognition, leaving poor little Russell aghast at his temerity. After this the Queen had no option but to dismiss her rebellious Minister, and she did so. But Palmerston's object was accomplished, and Napoleon has since held undisturbed possession of the throne of France. If true, this is certainly a very significant bit of history. It appears Palmerston did not marry until he was fifty-five years of age, when he became the husband of the widow of the Earl of Cowper, whom, as Lady Emily Penniston, (her maiden name,) he had wooed, but not won, in earlier years. She had four children at the time of her second marriage, of whom Lord Palmerston was very fond. It is related of Mr. Buchanan, that when he was Minister to England, he met and was introduced to Lady Palmerston and her children, by Lord Palmerston, who allured his step-sons and daughters as if they were his own children. Mr. Buchanan was not very well posted in the English society and the Book of Peers, and the noble lord was rather taken aback by his economic pimenting him on the remarkable resemblance which they bore to him.

Cyrus W. Field, in his speech delivered at the farewell banquet at Delmonico's, in New York, given by Sir Morton Peto to his American friends, said that but for the prompt and generous interposition of that gentleman in 1859 the enterprise of the Crystal Palace of the great exhibition of 1851 might have failed. When others hesitated and offered small amounts, Sir Morton Peto announced that he would put down $10,000. Mr. Field also said that Mr. Brassey, a gentleman associated with Sir Morton Peto in many of his public undertakings, had been chosen by the International Telegraph expedition of last year, and both these gentleman had ever been in the first rank of our country.

A pleasant little reunion took place between Sir Morton Peto and his associates and their American friends, at the Clarendon Hotel, in New York, just before the English visitors set sail for home. They all sat down to lunch, over which they had a parting chit-chat, in which it transpired that the crowning point of their visit was the visit paid by Lord Lyons to Philadelphia, where they had been entertained by the mother and sister of James M'Henry, Esq., the gentleman who projected the visit to this country. Before starting, a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* tells us that "fair fingers attached to each English gentleman, and with the Stars and Stripes flying over the heart of each, they set sail from their hotel for Broadway, bearing with them a thousand pleasant memories of their American tour. It is perhaps worthy of note that Mr. Field, who left New York in 1853, joined the party on their homeward voyage, has gone home with the American colors flying at the fore. Sir Morton Peto, on the 16th inst., gave the sister of the latter gentleman in Philadelphia $2,000, to be distributed for charitable purposes at her discretion. Thus have they warmly welcome all such Englishmen to our shores, not that we want them or need them to give, but that we may thus show our hearty sympathy with our people and country.

—A. T. Stewart, the great dry goods man of New York, is represented as being fifty years of age, and possessed of the happy faculty of writing on one subject and at the same time listening to half a dozen questions on as many other subjects, all of which he comprehends and promptly answers, frequently to the amazement of the questioner. His correspondence with his foreign partners and agents on each day before the European steamers sail, is very large. He is said to be regular in his business habits, and is a careful man in the matter of health. He is probably one of the best examples of thrift to which the rising generation might be pointed, exhibiting the value of economy and of generously. Some men like to be "just before the eagle comes." Mr. Stewart is just but we never heard him being blamed for generosity.

The writer of European sketches in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says he one day, saw in the carriage of the Prince of Wales, "the stupid, sleepy face of Albert Edward Wales, the laughing eyes of Alexandra, and the ponderous form of Mary of Cambridge." The Prince of Wales does not make friends very fast in London. We suppose he is not democratic enough. It is quite probable that he will enough liked by those with whom he associates.

—Fanny Fern, in the last number of Bonner's *Ledger*, concludes an extraordinarily stupid contribution with the following remarkable sentence: "Some of Fruit Hill's boys have a place for me in the Brattleboro' lunatic asylum, for at this rate I shall soon want it. One poor lunatic there, told me that she had read everything in the Ledger, and that I was not qualified to stay there, I should like to know why."

Rev. W. W. Laverty, principal of Monongalia Academy, at Morgantown, W. Va., died in that place on the 27th ult., after a brief illness. The Trustees have engaged Rev. J. W. Scott, D. D. to take temporary charge of the Academy, and Rev. Dr. Atkinson, of Washington College, Pennsylvania, has been filling the office of Principal of Woodland Female Seminary, Morgantown.

—General Washington's manuscript will was sold at the Philadelphia fair the other day to Jay Cooke for $10, and the original dispatch of General Wilkinson announcing the capture of Jeff. Davis brought $5.

—Mr. Oscanyan, who is to lecture here to-morrow evening, is the projector of a nice little ten months trip through Europe, &c.—the tourists not to exceed one hundred persons at an expense of $2,500 each, every comfort provided. The conditions proposed to be stated by the party are British Isles, North America, Ireland, the Isle of Wight, Holland, France, Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, Malta, Turkey, six on the Black sea (including Sebastopol and Sinope), the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, ancient Troy, Syria, the Holy Land (giving ten days to Jerusalem, &c.), Egypt, Candia, Cyprus, Greece, Corfu, Italy, and Genoa or Sicily. Corsica, Cannes, where are Madeira, the Canary Islands, and Cuba. Each place will be visited at the most favorable season. Sailing on the Wednesday, the 12th of May, starting from and returning to New York.

—The Philadelphia *Press* points out no less than sixteen egregious and reckless blunders in the New York *Herald's* biography of Lord Palmerston. So much for what is old and palming off as "good as new."

—The *Press* recommends Queen Victoria to appoint Viscount de Redcliffe, as the successor to Lord Palmerston. He was Minister to Washington from 1842 to 1846.

—Maximilian's wife is going to Belgium; he is going to Yucatan along with her, and in his absence Marshal Bazaine is to administer the Government. If this is not a French notion, what is it?

—John Carroll, who murdered a policeman in New York in June, 1864, was arrested at Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday, and is by this time on his way to New York.

—The Rev. Dr. Wm. B. Disbro, a well known minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Ohio, is dead.

—Wendell Phillips, the New York *Independent*, the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, and the Boston *Commonwealth* warn the radicals to beware of Beecher.

—The Massachusetts Democracy have nominated the *Reverend* T. J. Greenwood against General Banks for Congress. Don't this savor of sacrilege? Isn't this endorsing political preaching?

—General Daniel Pratt, the "Great American Traveler," arrived at Chicago a few days ago, leaning on a crooked stick. He wishes to return to Boston.

—Capt W. H. Kennedy, formerly Assistant Quartermaster in General Sherman's army, has been missing from his home in Missouri for the past two months. He is about fifty years of age, and formerly carried on the jewelry business in Jefferson, Mo.

—Wm. H. Cushman, a Chief Engineer in the navy, died in Philadelphia on Thursday.

—At the recent wedding of General Hooker, Chief Justice Chase, who was present, complimented the bride by saying to the General that that he had just made the greatest conquest of the war.

Mr. Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*, to whose novel system of phonetic writing, or "patent language," the Chicago *Republican* has been paying some slight attention, has written a good natured letter to that paper, of which the following pecose paragraph is an extract:—When a boy, I liked to play a "hot ball" in the game called "corner ball." The boys inside of the square used to get it "socked" right smartly, but we always took it in good part whether we were the sockers or sockees. In this little game I find myself inside the corner, and am perfectly willing to stand my turn in getting "socked," but play fair, gentlemen. Stick to the rules of the game, and don't call your boys "fanatics" or "dornicks," remembering that it is all in the "family." Next time, perhaps, I'll be on the corners, and you on the "socked" side, and may be in the middle, and if we get up a "hot ball" I trust you will take the "socking" as good humoredly as I take the latter spot. But when first-class fellows put on soft gloves, so that I must part in the same mutual friendship as when the ball was in the air, that very upper cut is a "cop." I go in on my muscle and make the best fight I know how."

—Bishop Simpson is to preside at the opening of the Second Annual Convention of the Associated Choirs of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which meets in the city of Philadelphia to-day.

—Ex-Mayor Vaux, of Philadelphia, who has been electioneering for the dear Democracy in New Jersey, is thus referred to by the New York *Tribune*. "A copperhead, named Hon. R. Vaux, who seems to suffer from aberration of intellect, has stumped the State in behalf of those who he was entrusted by sorrowing and anxious friends, and, when last heard from, was making a speech in New Jersey."

STATE ITEMS.

Burglaries and robberies continue to prevail in Pithole City, and money enough has been raised to build a lock-up in the place.

The remains of J. Barclay Harding, late editor of the *Evening Telegraph*, were buried in the Cemetery of St. James the Less, near Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, with Masonic honors.

The Chevalier d'Azambuja, the Brazilian Minister to this Government, has decided to fix his place of residence in Philadelphia.

The Oxford *Inquirer* says: "To-day Bedford bounds fifty horses. Will they be bought? Not nearly every town in the State the same demand exists, and in all the same inquiry is being made.

A street railroad will be built during this month from the borough of Johnstown, to run from the Cambria Iron Works to Woodvale. This is progress indeed.

A man named Wentzel had both his eyes burned out, the other day, while working in a rolling mill at Reading.

During the heavy rain last week, the mill of Mr. Samuel Wertz, on the Tulpehocken creek, in Berks county, was stopped for some unaccountable reason. Upon examination, it was found that the stoppage was occasioned by the water wheel being filled with eels. One hundred and twenty pounds were taken out, and the mill was again put in operation.

Lieut. Reeling, late of Battery A, Campbell's Pennsylvania Artillery, and formerly a resident of Shrewsbury, York county, committed suicide at the public house of Peter Forrest, in York borough, last Sunday morning, by discharging the contents of a loaded pistol into his head at the temple.

It is announced that Colonel Henderson, Provost Marshal of the fifteenth and Sixteenth Districts, will be relieved on the 15th inst., and the records of his office forwarded to Harrisburg. The Fifteenth and Sixteenth Districts will be consolidated with those now in charge of Captain W. H. Paterson, Provost Marshal.

Dr. Zollinger, of Carlisle, while on his way to Landisburg one day last week, was met on the top of the mountain, at Wagoner's Gap, by two highway robbers, who relieved him of sixty dollars, and then allowed him to pass on.

The Third Provisional Pennsylvania Cavalry regiment, embracing the Eighteenth and Twenty-second regiments, arrived at Harrisburg, Friday morning, accompanied by a fine band of music, and marched to Camp Curtin. There are now twelve hundred men in this regiment, of whom nine hundred belonged to the Twenty-second, and three hundred to the Eighteenth. They will be mustered out at an early day.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commodore Hull, of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, sent a 600 pound Blakely shot to the great fair in that city as an evidence of British neutrality. It is said now to be a silent monitor.

The first volume of Shakspeare's works, printed in London in 1623, is among the naval trophies at the Philadelphia fair. It was taken from a rebel's library in Charleston, S. C.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia held its eleventh anniversary last week. It has now 808 members; 208 were added during the year, and it has a library of 3,000 volumes. Its expenses for the year amounted to $5,573 39.

A resolution in favor of reducing the time of labor on all public works to eight hours per day was introduced in the Councils of Philadelphia on Thursday, but did not meet with a very flattering reception. There seems to be a pretty general impression that eight hours' wages only will be paid for eight hours' work.

The mineral wealth of Colorado Territory is attested by remarkable specimens of gold now on exhibition in Philadelphia.

In the estimate of expenses of the Mexican Empire for the coming year, the military branch will require eighteen millions of dollars, without reckoning the interest of the national debt.

The Juarist forces in Mexico are increasing very fast. Meantime, it is said, Maximilian is wasting the nation's money on "trifles light as air." In addition to the salary of ten thousand dollars allowed him, the imperial household costs two thousand dollars for servants alone. A concert given at the palace a few days since cost forty thousand dollars, and seventy thousand dollars are about to be expended upon the construction of a theatre in the palace for the special recreation of their Majesties.

The organization of the New York paid fire department has been completed. The present bell-towers are to be abolished, and the firemen are to be summoned to duty by telegraph. The total annual expense of the department will be $826,250.

A New York police captain, in one quarter, preferred 12,106 complaints against city railroad companies, hackmen, second-hand dealers and others. This is industry and business combined.

The people of Chicago are rejoicing over having reached water in their artesian well.

The number of fires in Chicago for the last ten months was 161; the losses amounted to $779,430; the insurances to $613,070, and there were twenty false alarms.

The Tribune is attending the eighteen public schools of Chicago.

The new church of the Divine Unity, in New York, Rev. Dr. Chapin's, on Fifth avenue, is to cost $70,000.

It is stated that the Theatrical managers of New York, have sent to Europe for two hundred German musicians to take the place of the malcontents now on strike in that city.

The New York Board of Education ask for $2,864,825 34 to carry on the Common Schools of that city during the ensuing year. The number of pupils in attendance is 260,510, and the average cost of each scholar, $12 00.

Troops are being sent to California by way of New York.

An Odd Fellows' Fair is in progress in Boston, Mass.

In 1850 there were in the twenty wards of Baltimore 9,146 votes polled. This year only 10,000 names of voters have been registered.

The Detroit thieves have taken to robbing colored soldiers.

A young man named Daniel W. Goodrich, who had seduced a girl of sixteen years of age, was, the other day, sentenced to hard labor in the State Prison for two years. Formerly the penalty was a fine of $100.

A board of United States engineers, who have been making an investigation of the facts connected with the St. John explosion, report that the explosive was the result of the fall of the boiler; that such defect, however, was unknown to the mechanics engaged in working the dredge-boat, and that it was of such a character as could not be revealed by the ordinary hydraulic test. In other words, there was "nobody to blame."

A cricket match was played on Thursday between the Cincinnati club and the Indianapolis club, at Indianapolis, the Cincinnatians triumphing by ite to 97.

Filthy alleys, and confined places generally, are being closely inspected in all our principal cities, preparatory to a defensive war against cholera.

A young Ladies' Collegiate Institute has just been determined upon in Brooklyn, N. Y. At a meeting the other night $40,000 was subscribed in a few minutes.

The fall at Matanzas, Cuba, has been kept with open doors, and the prisoners have been in the habit of leaving at night, committing highway robberies, and returning to their prison. This is a very comfortable method for the thieves, but bad for the people they rob.

The Washington *Chronicle* has just entered upon its fourth year. It is a vigorous and ably conducted paper, and is now one of the indispensable necessities in the line of journalism, of the National capital.

The farmers in the neighborhood of Toledo, Ohio, have marketed 12,646 barrels of apples, or 30,048 bushels, for which they have received an average of $1 12½ per bushel, or a total of $40,000.

Letter from Senator Sumner.

The Hon. Charles Sumner publishes, in the *Independent*, a letter in favor of "equal rights," otherwise negro suffrage in the South—the sum of nothing of "equal rights in the North." As something which many may wish to read, we give the essential portion of the letter:

To my mind, there never was a duty plainer or more instinctive. It is as plain as the moral law, and it is as instinctive as self-defense. If the country fails to do this job for now, it will remind a crime where grim and meaniness will have their full sway. On this head I cannot but say that it is a debt we owe to saviours and benefactors, but here all the instincts of self-defense harmonize with justice.

For the sake of the whole country, which suffers from the rebellion, for the sake of the people of the States lately distracted by war, which above all things need security and repose, for the sake of commerce, which has fled, for the sake of national credit, whose generous use is equally needed to regain its vitality, for the sake of reconciliation, which can be complete only when justice prevails, we must insist upon equal rights as the condition of the new order of things. So long as this question remains unsettled, there can be no true reconciliation. Capital will not be invested in the South, nor will the emigrant go there. He who wishes to open trade with this region, to the capitalist who wishes to send his money there, to the emigrant who wishes to find a home there, begin by assuring justice to all men. This is the one essential condition of prosperity, of credit, and of true peace. Without this, mercantile houses, banks, and emigration societies having anything to do with this region must all fail, or at least suffer in business and resources.

To Congress we must look as the guardian under the Constitution of the rights and safety. I do not doubt its full power over this whole subject; nor do I doubt its duty to see that every pretended government in the form of recent rebels is treated as a present nullity. President Johnson spoke well, when in Tennessee he said that "in the work of reconstruction rebels must take back seats, leaving place to those who have been truly loyal." There is the keynote of a just policy, which I trust Congress will adopt.

It is difficult to measure the mischief which has already ensued from the experiment which has been made. Looking at the positive loss to business and the productive industry of the country, it is painful; looking at the bitterness which it has caused among loyal people by the revival of the rebel spirit, it is heart-rending; looking at it in the light of its terrible failure, it will be for Congress to apply the remedy.

The Confederate Cotton Loan.

The holders of the Confederate Cotton Loan are still agitating. They recently held a meeting in London, when Mr. Fleming, to whom the question had been submitted, gave "an opinion as in an opinion." He thought that as the Confederate States had not lost their existence as independent States before the contraction of the loan, and he thinks they did not, there is no ground on which the original validity can be successfully called in question. If his view is correct, then the property of the bonds and the property of the Confederate States, subject to the charge of the loan, and that which has become the property of the United States contributes liable to the charge. Indians no doubt that if the contractor has any property or funds forwarded for the Confederate Government to meet any liabilities on account of the loan, that the contractor is liable to the contributors, and that it would be prudent to file a bill in equity against the contractor.

On this opinion the Committee remark that the opinion that Mr. Fleming has given has no doubt, that sooner or later either the United States, or the States which formed the Confederacy, will recognize and pay the loan. After some desultory conversation, the report was received, but not adopted, and the meeting stands adjourned until the 15th of January next.

Changes in Value of Different Wools.

The London Mark Lane *Express* says:

"An extraordinary change, in fact, has taken place in the trade, by virtue of which the long and the fine short wools have changed places, the former having advanced and the latter receded in price, especially lambs' wool, which formerly was the most valuable of any kind of native growth. This description has fallen about 1d. or 2d. per pound, while Leicester shire tegs or hogget wool (the next in quality) will fetch, or has fetched 2s. 6d. per pound, the former weighing fourteen pounds. The cause for so strange an alteration in the value of wools is various, but may be traced to the introduction of the alpaca or llama wool from Peru. The length and fineness of this material enabled the manufacturer to make a kind of fabric entirely new to the British market, and, consequently, those fine gossamer stuffs so much prized and worn by our fair country-women. The success of this material led the manufacturers to work to attempt imitations of it from the long wools of British growth. In this they succeeded, and the invention of the invention of combing wool by machinery, about fourteen years since, which greatly improved the operation, as the fibres were thoroughly laid parallel upon which it was employed. By the use of machinery wool can now be combed of two and a half inches in length; but if it be of curving Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Romney, Marsh and Cotswold the length is considerably increased. Value since the introduction of the llama and alpaca wool. The facility of perfecting these wools for the manufacture, with the supply limited to the growth of the United Kingdom, has rendered this far more scarce than the short wool, of which the annual growth in our colonies of Australia and New Zealand is annually increasing."

Will American farmers take a hint from the above, and adapt themselves to the "change in the value of wool?"

A CAREER OF CRIME.—At Florence, Italy, a man named Cosimi has just been convicted of the murder of three women. Each of these women kept lodging rooms, and were found under circumstances leading to the belief that each was slowing rooms to some person of evil ...gings, when they were attacked, thrown down, their throats cut, and robbed. A few days after these murders, which followed each other in rapid succession, Cosimi, who was a stranger in the city, was arrested on suspicion that he was engaged in some political plot, when jewelry and other articles belonging to the murdered women, were found in his possession. Evidence was also found showing that he had formed plans for murdering six other women keeping lodging houses. An investigation showed that Cosimi had been a murderer from early years. He was once sentenced to be executed, but by the intercession of priests his sentence was commuted, and he was sent to the galleys, from which he soon escaped. As capital punishment was abolished in Tuscany some years since, the man will escape with life, and perhaps he will again obtain his liberty, and renew his career of crime.

GOOD CIDER ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

By the use of
NEUTRAL SULPHATE OF LIME.

The best and most reliable article, put up in packages sufficient for one barrel. Sold wholesale and retail at

McCLARRAN'S DRUG STORE,
McCLARRAN'S DRUG STORE,
85 Market street, near Fifth street,
85 Market street, near Fifth street.

Also, the finest Indigo, best Soda Ash, pure Pine Tar, and the finest stock of Medicinal Liquors in the city. When in need of drugs or medicines, be sure to go there before named house, and you will get none but the best articles. oct9

PURE NORTH CAROLINA TAR.

Pure North Carolina Tar,
Pure North Carolina Tar,
Pure North Carolina Tar,
Pure North Carolina Tar,
TURPENTINE AND ROSIN,
Turpentine and Rosin,
Turpentine and Rosin,
Turpentine and Rosin,
Turpentine and Rosin,
At FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
At FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
At FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
No. 84 Market street, No. 84 Market street,
No. 84 Market street, No. 84 Market street,
No. 84 Market street, No. 84 Market street,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth,
Sold cheaper than elsewhere in the city. nov6 wwa

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK, }
PITTSBURGH, Nov 4, 1865. }

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of SIX PER CENT. free from Government tax, has this day been declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th inst. G. A. ETZLER,
nov6 2w Cashier.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH WARDS, PITTSBURGH.

5 20x72, adjoining Magnolia's House, corner of Millerberger and Forbes streets.

1 20x120 feet, on Somers street, to a 20 foot alley, 224 feet from Centre avenue.

1 24x94½ feet, on Tannehill street, between Wylie and Bedford avenues, upper side.

1 20x100 feet, on Bloomfield street, 420 feet from Calhoun street, opposite Upper Market House.

ROBERT, LIGHTNER & CO.,
nov6 2w 105 Third street.

FOR SALE—

A large portable Engine and Boiler.

Complete enough to be surpassed for economy in fuel, as a very desirable apparatus for hoisting and lowering tools, for pumping and drilling deep Oil Wells, especially adapted. For particulars address

THOS. FEWKES,
nov6 for sale Portersville, Butler Co., Pa.

FOR SALE.

AN ENGINE.

With boiler, fly wheel and everything in complete running order. Engine twelve inch cylinder, four feet stroke, boiler 22 feet, 40 inches diameter, two flues, fly wheel 15 feet. Apply at
No. 107 FOURTH STREET.

FOR RENT.

A BRICK HOUSE,

with six rooms, three acres of land, good orchard, and barn, within two hundred yards of street cars. Possession given immediately. Inquire at
105 LIBERTY STREET.

The Daily Commercial

THE VOICE OF THE PESTILENCE.

[This splendid poem was written in 1831, on the appearance of the cholera from the east toward the west, by parts of Europe, and it is appropriate to its renewed appearance and westward progress.]

Breathless the course of the Pale White Horse,
Beating the ghastly form
Rapid and dark as the vampire bark,
When it sweeps before the storm!
The fiend is hard through the torrid night,
Unsaugained memon's gleam,
Forewell the spires of volcanic fires
Stream on the sulphurous air.

Shades of the slain through the Murderer's brain
Flit terrible and drear;
Shadows by and swift the black storm drift
Dash through the atmosphere!
But swifter than all, with a darker pall,
Of terror around my path,
I have arisen from my lawless prison—
Slave of the high God's wrath.

A deep voice went from the Firmament,
And it pierced the caves of Earth—
There core I came on my wings of flame,
From the dark place of my birth!
And it is said—' to from the South to the North,
Over yon wandering bail—
Strike! saith the doomed Thing,
And the sin bequited must fall."

Forth from the Gate of the Uncreate,
From the portals of the Abyss—
From the caverns dim, where vague Forms swim
And shapeless Chaos is!
From Hades' womb—from the joyless tomb;
Of Erebus and Old Night—
From the unseen deep where Death and Sleep,
Brood in their mystic might—
I come! I come—before me are dumb
The nations aghast at my speed—
Lo! I have passed, as the desert blast,
And the millions of Earth lie dead!

A voice of fear from the hemisphere
Tracketh me where I fly—
Earth weeping wood for her widowhood—
A wail upon every sky—
Thrones and dominions, beneath my pinions,
Quail like meanest things—
Melt from My presence the pride and the pleasance
Of pallor stricken kings!
Power and mourning supremely scorning,
My throne is the loneliness—
My chariot-wheels roll in the thunder-cloud
Which the whirling breezes bear!

Was I not born on the wings of the morn
From the jungles of Jessore,
Over the plain of the purple main,
To the far Mauritian shore?
To the isles which sleep on the sunbright deep
Of a coral-paved sea,
Where the blue waves welter beneath the shelter
Of heaven's serenity?
From the womb of the waters athirst for slaughters,
I rose that thirst to sate—
These green isles are graves in the waste of the waves,
Their beauty is desolate!
From the world to find fabled grounds
Rolled on the Southern blast—
Eternal Taurus made answering chorus,
From the plains I burst and blast!
Did I not pass this granite mass
And the rigid Caucasus?
Over burning sands—over frost-chained lands—
Borne by my own wild will?

Then hark to the beat of my hastening feet,
Their tramp is in the sea—
Where are thy dreams that the ocean streams
Would be safely unto thee?
Awaken! Awaken! my wings are shaken
All wart the troubled sky—
Streams the red glance of my meteor lance,
And the glare of mine eager eye!
Hearken, Oh hearken! my coming shall darken
The light of thy festal cheer;
Ha, ha! shrieks the Storm on the Northern foam,
Nursling of ocean—hear!

For the Commercial.

Reminiscences of the Monongahela and Allegheny.

How great are the changes of a century! What are the workings of civilization throughout this New World during the past hundred years! If industry and improvement march hand in hand for another century to come, with the same unbounded success, what will be the state of affairs in the commercial, educational and fashionable world then? Beholding the steady, onward march of improvement for even the last seventy years into the wild and woody regions of the West, is it not natural we should ask what we might expect the result of even fifty years' lapse of time to be? How very true it is that "to the West the course of empire takes its way." All this age of the enlightened world it is difficult to content ourselves with the reflection that four hundred years ago this rich and prosperous land of ours —the great province of North America —was unknown to the Old World; that it is but three hundred and seventy-three years since the first white man set foot upon these shores! Then it was a barren wilderness; as only inhabitants were the red men, and the wild beasts of solo occupants of the gloomy and woody fastnesses. We owe our present greatness to the roving, discontented, wayward disposition of a Spaniard! Did the thought ever enter your minds? Columbus returned to his native country, and his story of a New World in the West became the theme for talk a few wild and romantic fancies. The landing of the Saxons was the signal of our greatness. From that time, the desire of the fortune-seeking many of the Old World induced a vast emigration to these shores, and we grew. From that time to this, we have steadily advanced in civilization and industry, taking by the hand improvement and education, and, united, have still marching onward: yes, through all the perils and disasters which we have come, we have brought honor unsullied, and every American has a right to be proud of his name,—no mean epithet,—an AMERICAN CITIZEN.

I propose to speak at some length of the many reminiscences of the rivers which I have selected for my subject, and the valleys contiguous to those streams. We can certainly say that the lapse of a hundred years has worked a great change in this country. Where now stands the city of Pittsburgh was then one dense forest, and the only sign of civilization was the rough and roomy walls of Fort Duquesne. This was the only thing to mark the site of what was to become a densely packed, jammed and crammed city. Where now reigns authority as the Honorable Mayor, then presided the French General De Villiers, and his favored few. Where now winds and mouns the iron horse and innumerable factories, then smoked the Indian's wigwam. Where now treads the busy feet of fashion, then stalked the haughty Shawnoah. Where now stands our schools and colleges, then stood the humble abode of these untutored savages. Where now threads the broad and busy thoroughfares, then wound the moonlike paths of the Indian. How changed is everything now? No more resounds the war-cry of the intrepid Indian; no more is heard the hunter's rifle or the guttural tones of the dusky savage. What was then a wife, almost desolate spot, is now a busy haunt of industry; the fashionable belle, and dirt-begrimed, hardy workman, the cellar take the place of the Indian maid, and battle scarred savage of the forest.

The waters of the Monongahela are, indeed, historic. You read of the Thames and the Tiber, the Danube, and Rhine, without once casting in the history of the beautiful Monongahela,—a river commanding more interest in its early history than any other in the States. It was on the banks of this beautiful stream, the great and good Washington first gained a name of honor; it was on the banks of this river that he first loved! aye, loved! For historical facts tell us the Father of his Country did really love, and the object of his heart was born and raised on the site where now stands the village of Turtle Creek. When Washington was appointed by Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, as envoy to the French commandant at Le Bauf, a fort some twenty miles below Shanapins, where Pittsburgh now stands he had occasion to spend a night at the house of a Mr. Frazier, then the only white family on the Monongahela, and whose house stood between the Monongahela and Turtle Creek, not far from the present site of Turtle Creek village. In this family, so tradition tells us, was a lady by the name of Mackintosh, an adopted child of the Fraziers, and with whom Washington became enamored; he was then but little more than a mere youth, and though seldom, in his whole life, was he unfortunate in what he undertook, he was unfortunate in this love affair! Her love was another's—one who afterwards married, and who was no less a personage than Capt. Charles Adderly, the great friend of Washington, the companion of Braddock, and the rector of the Charters Creek Forts, some three miles below Pittsburgh. It is said of the illustrious patriot, that, after rising in the morning very early, and going from the house, he walked out on the margin of Turtle Creek, and in the stillness of the forest, when nothing was heard save the chirping of the birds, thus soliloquized: "oh, that she were the mistress of my household: how doubly sweet and delightful would then be the shades of Mount Vernon! But why may be so; I may be happy yet. God grant that I may. To-day I am resolved I shall ascertain the state of her feelings. Oh, heaven, I pray that may be favorable!" Thus, the immortal Washington was in love, and upon the banks of the Turtle Creek! There are five men alive now, or twenty in Europe who say Washington was a myth! Indeed, men in our own country,—and who know nothing only by hearsay,—and refuse to give place to another; and yet we find the great Washington spent his early life, had his first hopes blanked, and lost his first battle on the beautiful, the queenly Monongahela.

Here, too, reigned the fair Queen of the Shamokahe, the beautiful Alliquippa, the friend of the whites, the adored of her tribe. Her lodge was at the mouth of Turtle creek, where she resided alone after the death of her husband, Swanalon, and remained single until her death, which resulted about the year 1754. Alliquippa, whose blood it is stated by the ancient chronicles, fished up in the Monongahela, to have been purely royal, and at the time of Washington's visit was a widow, young in appearance and handsome. At that time her most encouraged lover was Washington, King of the Delawares, but whose residence or lodge was on the South bank of the Ohio, about two miles below the confluence of the Monongahela and Alleghenys. Being, however, somewhat like the British Queen Elizabeth in her disposition, fond of being admired, but fonder of being obeyed, she kept clear of a husband. As young Shingiss was much devoted to her, she continued to keep his hopes so long that he never sought any other for a wife, and, after a courtship of some thirty years, he died a bachelor, Alliquippa did not long survive him. Few months before she died, she mingled very little in public affairs, leaving all her business to sagacious Queen, the friend of the Shamokahe. She is buried on the gentle slope of the hill fronting the north east, and a short distance from the left bank of Turtle Creek, where her grave may be seen to this day. Washington and Tonnaleuka were among the mourners of the departed queen; and after the Indian custom, Tonnaleuka sang Tonn aleuka chanted the death song over he grave, which was somewhat thus:

We lay her in earth whom our sad hearts deplore,
Where the dust of her fathers has hallowed before;
And where, in our turns, we shall all of us lie,
Ere we pass, strew with spice wood the ground where she lies!

We lay her low here—she whose charms could engage
The high chiefs of the warrior, Shamokahe age;
Ah, think of her now! all ye valiant and gay,
The charms of hearts is a cold piece of clay!

But yet of her tribe, ye Shamokahe, deplore,
She was ruled you with love, will rule you no more;
Oh! remember her long—and with tears in your eyes,
As ye pass, strew with spice wood the ground where she lies!

Braddock's Fields, Port Perry and all the ground on that beautiful valley along the Monongahela, from thence to Pittsburgh, was once the scene of eventful and historic maneuvers. It was here that the rash and short sighted Braddock, unmindful of the many impressions of Colonel Washington to the contrary of his plans, was led into ambush, and received the united fire of three hundred Indians, and a large body of French, secreted in the gullies and ravines, on the banks of Turtle Creek. This was a day of Braddock's defeat; for out of the one thousand two hundred of Braddock's men engaged, only about five hundred survived. Here, too, Braddock received a wound, which proved in the end, and he died and was buried at what was then called Great Meadows, a flat some four miles back from the south bank of the Monongahela, where to this late day a rough, unfettered stone points out the resting place of one of our country's first martyrs. Port Perry, where in the front and retreat of his frightened, panic-stricken men, the waters of the now lucid Monongahela ran red with the blood of his fellowers, and the forest-clad flats of Braddock's were the scene of the deadly struggle of seven hundred human beings, who were tortured and scalped by the fiendish Indians, and the dastardly French. Where then was shrouded and death, now is the peaceful residence of the prosperous mechanic, and the millionaire. What was then a wooly patch, is now a fertile country. Progress is the order of summer in the West.

Here, too, on the banks of the Monongahela, and the quiet grounds of the Shamokahe tribes, Tonnaleuka, He was the friend of the whites, the worshipper of the red men. We have no history of Tonnaleuka, for the last forty-three years; from the we read of the wild and good prophet, and the many conferences of his mingle wand. He came to the Shamokahe from the West. It was he that left the Iroquois in 1754, and afterward with the Mingoes, on the day when he was adopted into the tribe of the Shamokahe, he was made chief of him among the Indians. Tonnaleuka was formerly among the Iroquois of the Genesee valley, about a score of years before the Revolution, and was then a chief of the Senecas. He was a great friend of Sir William Johnson, and was present at the treaty held at Fort Stanwix, in 1768, when the Six Nations ceded to the British Government the lands between the Ohio and Alleghany rivers, and which was then claimed by the Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes. Tonnaleuka was present at the treaty held at Fort Pitt, in 1775, when the Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes

CITY MATTERS.

AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL.

The following gentlemen are the authorized agents in the towns named for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL:

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Blairsville, Pa.	J. OWENS.
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Monongahela House	E. WINCHESTER.
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P. & C. R. R.	J. N. BREAKMAN.
Uniontown, Pa.	F. D. WITHAM.
Burgettstown, Pa.	S. S. DUNLAP.
Braddock's Field, Pa.	C. FIELD.
Birmingham, Pa.	J. H. CARSON.
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Sharpsburg, Pa.	J. H. SHOOP.
Bellair, Ohio	BOSWORTH & CARR.
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Madison, Pa.	J. H. SHOOP.
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Haveland, Pa.	C. NEWHARD.
Bakerstown, Pa.	A. JOHNSON.
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Upper Middletown, Pa.	J. W. ADAMS.
Baldwin, Pa.	JAMES EWING.
Ewing's Mills, Pa.	J. H. SHOOP.
Lawsonham, Pa.	WILLIAM PORTER.
Rural Ridge, Pa.	JAMES CHRISTIE.
North Hope, Pa.	A. W. WILSON.
Library, Pa.	A. W. & W. SIMS.
Emlensburg, Pa.	G. T. BOSWORTH.
Connaughville, Pa.	H. C. JORDAN.
Culmerville, Pa.	A. P. BOYD.
Jeddo, Ohio	J. HENDERSON.
Spring Dale, Pa.	J. MATHEWS.
Tarley Valley, Pa.	R. MCCLELLAND.
East Lewistown, Ohio	D. THOMAN.

SEWING MACHINES.—Our readers will find in our advertising columns something to their advantage in reference to the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, for which E. P. Carpenter, No. 47 Fifth street, is the agent.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.—The house of Miller & Rickerson, Wholesale Grocers, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, is one of the most extensive in the West. Their stock is always large, and of the best description. It gives us sincere pleasure to know that the business of this house, which is advertised in the COMMERCIAL, is widely extending.

TURKEY AND THE TURKS.—Just about this season of the year, the word Turkey sounds like Thanksgiving, hence our people will gladly welcome to the city, Mr. Oscanyan, who intends to give us one entire evening on that subject. He will discourse to us on Oriental Turkey, always a welcome subject, and particularly so in the hands of a scholarly gentleman, such as we know Mr. Oscanyan to be.

THERE are a thousand and one articles to be toiled which people want, but which usually cannot be obtained except by making a dozen calls. In view of this grievous complaint, Fleming, corner Diamond and Market street, has consolidated his supply of almost every imaginable article, whether of fancy or utility. We believe that he has a standing reward, or a most liberal character, that no article in his line can be named that he cannot produce from some part of his establishment. Whoever doubts can make the trial.

SENTENCED.—On Saturday afternoon the following persons, who had been tried in the Court of Quarter Sessions during the week and found guilty of various crimes, were sentenced: Miles May, alias Snively, and Harvey May, alias Anderson, convicted of the larceny of a trunk from a young woman named Mary Johnson, were sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, the former for one year and the latter for sixteen months. Isaac Scroggy, Michael Green, Harvey Shively and James Bell, found guilty of burglariously entering the clothing establishment of Edward Tutell, on the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, were sentenced to imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for and during the period of two years each.

OIL TOOLS, RIFLES, &c.—Among our manufacturing establishments is one which merits particular attention—that of Mr. James Bown, No. 136 Wood street. Before the war, the special business of the concern was the manufacture of rifles and sporting material, for which their services were principally in demand. The war, of course, measurably diminished this trade, and Mr. B. commenced the manufacture of boiler tools, and in the last eighteen months has turned out over fifty complete sets, besides a large number of parts of sets. His great workshop is now in full blast, filled with orders. The work turned out of the shop last year amounted to $80,000. This was independent of the business done in Mr. Bown's Wood street. The Southern trade is now returning, and Mr. Bown is overwhelmed with orders which must take a long time to fill.

NEWSBOYS' HOME.—Benevolence received its first seasonable reminder yesterday by the scattering flakes of snow. Wherever it lacks direction, let the Newsboys' Home be remembered. We need not say much as to the claims of this institution, for it is a very palpable fact that poor boys should be helped to help themselves. They need, first, a home; then, food and clothing. Already kind ladies and gentleman are devoting themselves to the work of furnishing these boys, so as to implant in their young minds a taste for what is pure and virtuous. It only remains, then, for all who desire them to do good to extend their helping hand to this enterprise, by sending articles of food and clothing to Mrs. Phillips, the Matron, at the house, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets. Other donations intended for the Newsboys' Home may be sent to S. P. Darragh, Esq., Fifth avenue, corner of Florence Kramer, Esq., Pittsburgh.

There will be a meeting of the lady directors of the Home at the institution, to-morrow afternoon. The male directors will meet to-morrow evening. We hope the handsome donations which gentlemen will be well sustained by the Christian and philanthropic people of our city and suburbs.

NEW HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.—A meeting of the contributors to the new Hook and Ladder Company, was held at the house of Capt. D. E. Hall, on Smithfield street, on Saturday evening, when an organization was perfected and the following officers elected: President—David E. Hall; Vice-President—William Hill; Secretary—James McGuire; Treasurer—D. E. Hall; Foreman—August Steinmeyer; First Assistant—W. J. Kennedy; Second Assistant—Joseph A. Scott; Third Assistant—Geo. F. Thompson. Board of Directors—D. E. Hall, A. Steinmeyer, Robert Mish, Jos. Jones, James McGuire. The name of the company will be "The Stewart Hook, Ladder and Hose Company No. 1, of Pittsburgh." In compliment to our present worthy Sheriff, Capt. John H. Stewart.

The Captain has been connected with the Fire Department of this city for fifteen years, and by this expression of good feeling towards him is certainly very flattering. It is the intention of the members of the Stewart Hook, Ladder and Hose Company to conduct it upon the most approved principles, as the following extract from their code of rules will testify: "Being convinced of the great utility to be derived from a well regulated Hook, Ladder and Hose Company in time of fire, and desirous to render every assistance in order to preserve the property of our fellow citizens from the ravages of that destructive element, we have formed ourselves into an association under the name and title of the 'Stewart Hook, Ladder and Hose Company No. 1, of Pittsburgh,' and we will maintain perfect harmony among ourselves, establish discipline, define duty, and promote the object for which we are associated."

Supreme Court.

SATURDAY, November 4.—Present, Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong, Read and Agnew.

Warren and Franklin Railroad Co. vs. Clarion Land Improvement Co. In Equity. Bill for an Injunction. Argued by Lowrie and Thompson for complainants, and by Hamilton and Woods contra.

Freetly vs. Barnhart; Westmoreland, Submitted by Golden and Patterson for plaintiff, and Foster and Cowan contra.

King vs. McClelland; Fisher; Allegheny. Submitted by Woods, Hampton and McConnell for plaintiffs in error, and Marshal & Brown and Jones contra.

Phœnix Fire Insurance Co. vs. Cochran and others; Allegheny. Submitted by Hamilton & Acheson for plaintiffs in error, and by Veech contra.

Corn, ex rel Cass, et al., vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Petition for mandamus. Argued by James A. and W. H. Lowrie for complainant, and by John Scott, contra.

Mrs. Grinder Again in Court—Her Sentence Postponed.

It having been previously announced that Mrs. Grinder, the poisoner, would receive her sentence on Saturday morning, a large number of people congregated in the Court House at that time for the purpose of witnessing the solemn scene. The crowd was equally as large as on any occasion during the trial. At a quarter to eleven o'clock, Mrs. Grinder was brought into the Court room by Warden White, and placed in the prisoner's box. She had changed the same clothing she had worn during the trial, with the exception of the bonnet, a new and fresh straw taking the place of the one, the color of which was drawn closely down over her face. Judges held a brief consultation, from which resulted the announcement of the sentence, which Mrs. Grinder was remanded from the prisoner's box by order of Judge Sterrett. It is understood that the sentence was postponed on account of the large crowd present, the Court not wishing to add to their curiosity. No information was given as to the time when the sentence will be pronounced.

The Late Lieut. James E. Cunningham.

The remains of Lieutenant James E. Cunningham, of this city, who was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, on the 13th of December, 1862, and which were buried on the lower side of Fredericksburg, have been disinterred, and arrived in this city yesterday. The deceased entered the service as a member of the Pittsburgh Rifles, attached to the Ninth Reserves, and deported himself during the many engagements in which he participated with that regiment in the most gallant manner. He was subsequently transferred to the 63d Regiment, and as Lieutenant bore an active part in many of the hard contests of the Seven Days' Battle and subsequent engagements. He was afterwards appointed Adjutant General on General M. Sweitzer's staff, a position which he filled with ability. He was acting in that capacity at the battle of Fredericksburg, during which he offered up his life for his country. He was a young man of high promise, and both in military and civil life was esteemed and loved by him. His funeral will take place to-day, from the residence of his father, W. Cunningham, Esq., No. 91 Perry street.

Solomon Dravo, Mr. Edmund Hyde, an old and prominent citizen, and proprietor of the Union Woolen Mills, died at his residence on Robinson street, Allegheny, on Saturday, after a few hours illness.

OIL AND FARMING LAND.—Any of the readers of the COMMERCIAL desirous of obtaining a fine farm in a good location in West Virginia, will find something to their advantage in our "new advertisement" column on the second page.

COMMITTED FOR LARCENY.—Elias B. Sharpley was committed to jail yesterday morning by Mayor Morrison, to answer to a charge of stealing sixty dollars worth of clothing from Alexander Connor, of the Second Ward, Allegheny, with whom he boarded.

NEW THEATRE.—It is now very evident that Pittsburgh is to have another theatre. The building now in course of erection on Liberty street, on the site of the old Melodeon, already shows three galleries and the stage, and from all appearances, is going to be a snug little place of amusement. We expect it will be devoted to the legitimate drama, as it has been proved beyond a doubt that two variety shows is more than the cultured excellence of Pittsburgh can afford to support. It has not yet transpired who is to conduct the new establishment. If such a gentleman has been determined upon, the fact has been deemed too important for ordinary mortals to know just yet.

FROM LONDON TO CALCUTTA.—To-night, George Thompson, Esq., late member of the British Parliament, will deliver a lecture at Masonic Hall, under the auspices of the Tennyson Club. His subject will be "From London to Calcutta." Mr. Thompson's reputation as an orator and reformer is world-wide, and we feel sure that the friend—the fast friend of America. The lecture for this evening will be found intensely instructive, and we believe that our citizens generally will give Mr. Thompson a cheerful token of their respect for him by filling the Hall to repletion.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday night Timothy McCarty, a laborer in Jacob Painter & Son's Rolling Mill, in West Pittsburgh, met with an accident which resulted fatally. It appears that he was wheeling a barrow load of cinders from one of the puddling furnaces, and incautiously dumped the load into some water. The center of the furnace, from which the water in the cinders flowed, is the hottest point, and the water coming in contact with the white hot metal, exploded with fearful violence. The molten fluid completely covered him, burning him from head to feet in a shocking manner, besides which he received a number of severe cuts about the head, face and body, being struck with flying fragments of the hardened crust of the metal. He lingered until Saturday morning at twelve o'clock, when death relieved him from his sufferings.

DEDICATORY EXERCISES.

The Plymouth Congregational Church Finished and Dedicated.

The new church edifice on Hand street, erected by the Plymouth Congregational Society, was dedicated yesterday by appropriate services in the morning and evening. The building is about forty feet front by sixty deep. The first floor is a lecture room, and has been used for some months as a place of public worship. The main auditorium is fitted up neatly, and will seat about two hundred and fifty or three hundred persons. It is well lighted, having windows on three sides and two skylights, the former being handsomely stained, and the latter frosted so as to soften the light. In the evening the house is lighted from a "gasolier" or "sunlight" in the centre of the ceiling. The fresco work about the pulpit produces a very pleasing effect, and is equal to anything of the kind in the West. This is the only church edifice in the city, we believe, that is entirely finished throughout, and the society should congratulate themselves on the completion of their new building.

The dedicatory exercises yesterday were conducted by Rev. Henry D. Moore, the pastor elect, assisted by Rev. Dr. McLaren, and were of an exceedingly interesting character. The audience during the day and evening was large.

[Our New England friends will find a warm welcome here by a true Yankee church and a congenial people. Rev. Mr. Moore, the pastor, was called from a prosperous church in Portland, Maine, and numbers of his former parishioners were New England churches, in the past years, have been called upon to give up their master spirits and leaders to the Western field, and we are glad that Pittsburgh for her share can add so worthy a name to her favored list of pulpit orators. We trespass for the interrogatory, and the hand of fellowship from the clergy and churches of this city, feeling that our community will be benefitted in the prosperity of every branch of the Christian Church.

The Oratorio Association.

The Oratorio Association, the organization of which we noticed a few days ago, will hold its second rehearsal this evening. The place of meeting is the school room of Trinity Church, entrance at the church gate, in Sixth street. As a guarantee for the stability and the respectability of the Association, we give the names of the gentlemen who have inaugurated this interesting musical movement: W. P. Marshall, C. C. Mellor, R. M. Cust, J. W. Hunt, Henk. R.E. Reed, W. B. Edwards and Joseph Abel. As it is the intention of the Association to be ready for the performance of "The Messiah," at Christmas, it may be interesting to our readers to peruse a brief description of that oratorio.

"The Messiah" is the production of the immortal Handel. He was born in the year 1684, and this great oratorio was composed in the fifty-eighth year of his age. It was first performed in public in the following year, on the anniversary of the composer's death which occurred seventeen years afterwards.

"The Messiah," was composed in the astonishingly short period of twenty-four days, having been begun on Saturday, August 22d, and terminated on Saturday, September 14th, 1741. It was first performed in Dublin, Ireland, on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 13th, 1742, "for the relief of prisoners in the several jails, and for the support of a certain hospital and infirmary. Thus it came at once into being as an instrument truly consecrated to the coming office for the oratorio of Christianity. How often and how materially it has served the same admirable purpose, and how many years have elapsed since its sublime harmony was first revealed to the world, we cannot pretend to say, but it has performed a vast deal of good.

The German philosopher, Herder, calls the "Messiah" "a christian epopee in musical sounds." He might have called it *the only epic* of which the Christian Muse is the theme that has approached the greatness of the subject, and sustained it with sufficient dignity and solemnity from end to end.

The oratorio of "the Messiah" consists of three great parts or divisions; the subjects included in each of which may be comprehensively described as follows:

Part first embodies the promise of the Messiah, the preparation of His advent, His titles and character, His birth, and the happy consequence of his appearance.

Part Second includes the Messiah's Passion, Death, Resurrection and Ascension, His triumphant possession of His Kingdom of Glory; t e commencement of the Kingdom of Grace upon earth; the effusion of the Holy Spirit; the spread of the Gospel; the overthrow and destruction of Christ's adversaries; His final triumph and universal reign.

Part third comprises the second coming of the Messiah; the resurrection of the dead; the ultimate accomplishment of Christ's mission in the deliverance of mankind from sin, sorrow and death, and the triumphal song of the redeemed in Heaven.

Our music-loving citizens will at once measure the importance of a proper performance of this oratorio, and the religious element cannot but feel an interest in it. It is one of the grandest appeals to the soul which has ever been conceived, and dark, stupid and opaque must be the mind which is not so heating. "The Messiah" does not drink in Inspiration and Joy of the highest order. We hope that the full complement of persons necessary to a proper rendition of this chorus and parts of this oratorio will be present at the meeting this evening, and when the proper time comes, our people will not lose one of those rare opportunities for a musical treat which are oftener heard of at a distance than enjoyed at home.

Presentment of the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury concluded their labors on Saturday, and made the following presentment to the Court:

In conformity with usage, the Grand Inquest, before final adjournment, submit their presentment touching such topics as seem to them of general interest affecting the administration of justice.

A retrospective view of our labors, protracted to an unusual length, but now happily closed, is sufficient enough to touch the hearts and awaken the sensibilities of all who value the well being of society in which we live.

The dark dramas of guilt and horror which have in succession passed in review before us: the pageantry of diabolical crime, have inspired us with inexpressible awe, and afforded ample food for reflection for every law abiding citizen.

We are profoundly impressed with the convictions that the increase of offences of a high grade is mainly due to the growing laxity of public morals, and the sympathy for illustrious criminals and the frequent and injudicious exercise of executive clemency.

Courts and juries are alike responsible for a legal conviction and sentence becomes an argument of pity and the pardon a public reproach to the unfortunate criminals. As tending to illustrate and enforce this idea the Grand Inquest have presented in the proper officials here an authentic copy of the names of offenders convicted and pardoned during the last four years in this county. We respectfully direct the attention of our citizens without further comment.

Whole number of cases presented.....175 1
Whole number of years served.....138 4
Whole number of years to serve out.....37
Whole number pardoned.....67

The County Prison and Allegheny County Home are the only public institutions visited by us. The former, under the new system of management, is in good condition although it is overcrowded, which is inevitable while Warden White appears to discharge his duties faithfully and well, and the new building of the Board of County Commissioners will improved the internal discipline and police of the prison. We cheerfully concur in the recommendation of our predecessors that we erect here a form of work house in connection with the jail, as a measure of reform imperatively demanded by the necessities of the times. We submit a list of vagrants committed to the County Prison during the year 1865:

August—Mayor of Pittsburgh, 169; Mayor of Allegheny, 9; A. Ammon, Esq., J. P. Borough of Birmingham, 2; Jacob Jacobs, Esq., Reserve township, 1—181.

September—Mayor of Pittsburgh, 199; Mayor of Allegheny, 8; J. Sallsbury, Esq., J. P., Birmingham, 2—209.

October—Mayor of Pittsburgh, 161; Mayor of Allegheny, 8—169.

RECAPITULATION.

Mayor of Pittsburgh, 3 months	528
Mayor of Allegheny, 3 months	25
A. Ammon, J. P., East Birmingham, 3 months	4
Jacob Jacobs, Esq., Reserve Township, 1	1
Victor Scriba, Reserve township	1
Total	559

The Allegheny County Homes, the beautiful sylvan retreat of the aged and infirm, and the minor wards are the tender objects of the public bounty, deserves well of the generous and humane. We commend this institution.

The project now agitated for consolidating the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny with the surrounding boroughs into one great municipality, we cannot too strongly urge upon the favorable attention of the legislature and the public at large. Aside from the justice and equity of the measure, which must commend itself to every honest citizen of our country, the good interests of both cities of our country, the good interests of both cities of our country, the good interests of both cities